

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:06:43 ON 24 JAN 2000

E HAMMERMAN/AU  
E HAMMERMAN MARC R/AU  
L1 160 S E3  
L2 34 S EMBRYONIC (5A) KIDNEY (5A) TRANSPLA?  
L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
E ROGERS SHARON A/AU  
L4 47 S E3  
L5 7 S E4  
L6 54 S L4 OR L5  
L7 0 S L2 AND L6  
L8 38415 S IGF (3A) "I"  
L9 0 S L2 AND L8  
L10 4 S (IGF OR GH) AND L2  
L11 0 S L2 AND PROSTAGLANDIN  
L12 0 S L2 AND TRANSFERRIN  
L13 0 S L2 AND SELINITE  
L14 86755 S VITAMIN (3A) "A"  
L15 0 S L2 AND L14

=> d 110 1-4

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 92410772 MEDLINE  
DN 92410772  
TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of  
**IGF-1** in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone.  
AU Chiang M H; Nicoll C S  
CS Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley  
94720..  
NC HD 14661 (NICHD)  
SO ACTA ENDOCRINOLOGICA, (1992 Aug) 127 (2) 146-51.  
Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0001-5598.  
CY Denmark  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199212

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
AN 1992:605409 CAPLUS  
DN 117:205409  
TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of  
**IGF-1** in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone  
AU Chiang, Mimi H.; Nicoll, Charles S.  
CS Dep. Integr. Biol., Univ. California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA  
SO Acta Endocrinol. (1992), 127(2), 146-51  
CODEN: ACENA7; ISSN: 0001-5598  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
AN 1992:522454 BIOSIS  
DN BA94:130529  
TI HUMAN PLACENTAL LACTOGEN INHIBITS GROWTH WITHOUT CHANGING SERUM LEVELS OF  
**IGF-1** IN RATS AN APPARENT SPECIFIC ACTION OF THE HORMONE.  
AU CHIANG M H; NICOLL C S

CS •DEP. INTEGRATIVE BIOL., LSA 281, UNIV. CALIF., BERKELEY, CALIF. 94720.  
SO ACTA ENDOCRINOLOGICA (1992) 127 (2), 146-151.  
CODEN: ACENA7. ISSN: 0001-5598.  
FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 92279148 EMBASE

DN 1992279148

TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of  
IGF-1 in rats: An apparent specific action of the hormone.

AU Chiang M.H.; Nicoll C.S.

CS Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, CA  
94720, United States

SO Acta Endocrinologica, (1992) 127/2 (146-151).  
ISSN: 0001-5598 CODEN: ACENA7

CY Norway

DT Journal; Article

FS 003 Endocrinology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:06:25 ON 24 JAN 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:06:43 ON 24 JAN 2000

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L4	47 S E3
L5	7 S E4
L6	54 S L4 OR L5
L7	0 S L2 AND L6

=> d 110 1-4 kwic

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' -  
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE

TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of  
**IGF-1** in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone.

AB . . . growth-promoting activity during the second half of gestation  
and

this condition is associated with resistance to the anabolic effects of  
**GH**. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition but  
injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. .  
. the present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in  
young female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue  
**transplants** under their **kidney** capsules were  
investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin  
(oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

hPL  
were specific. Twice daily subcutaneous. . .

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

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investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine (o) PRL  
were also tested to det. whether the results obtained with hPL were  
specific. Twice daily s.c.. . . growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and

100  
.mu.g/day) were also inhibitory. Although all the hormone treatments  
increased total serum **IGF-1** levels in the females, none of them  
had an effect when compared to saline injected control animals. Thus,

the  
growth-inhibitory. . . effects of hPL treatment appear to be specific  
to that hormone and they are not mediated by depression of serum  
**IGF-1** levels. If these effects hPL are mimicked by one or more of  
the rodent PLs, then the reduced growth-promoting activity and resistance  
to **GH** action that occurs in pregnant rats could be due to the  
rat PLs. These results indicate that in addn. to. . .

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

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AB. . . growth-promoting activity during the second half of gestation and  
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injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. .  
. presence study the effects of human (h) PL on skeletal growth in young

female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue **transplants** under these **kidney** capsules were investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin (oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

hPL

were specific. Twice daily subcutaneous. . . growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and 100 .mu.g/day) were also inhibitory. Although all the hormone treatments increased total serum **IGF-1** levels in the females, none of them had a significant effect when compared to saline injected control animals. Thus, the. . . effects of hPL treatment appear to be specific to that hormone and they are not mediated by depression of serum **IGF-1** levels. If these effects of hPL are mimicked by one or more of the rodent PLs, then the reduced growth-promoting activity and resistance to **GH** action that occurs in pregnant rats could be due to the rat PLs. These results indicate that in addition to. . .

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

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this condition is associated with resistance to the anabolic effects of **GH**. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition but injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. . . the present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in young female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue **transplants** under their **kidney** capsules were investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin (oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

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 Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0001-5598.  
 CY Denmark  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199212  
 AB Previous work in our laboratory has shown that the internal environment  
 of  
 rats has reduced growth-promoting activity during the second half of  
 gestation and this condition is associated with resistance to the  
 anabolic  
 effects of GH. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition  
 but injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not  
 mimic it. Accordingly, it seemed worthwhile to test the effects of a  
 placental lactogen (PL) for possible growth inhibitory effects. In the  
 present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in young  
 female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue  
**transplants** under their **kidney** capsules were  
 investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) GH, and ovine prolactin (oPRL)  
 were  
 also tested to determine whether the results obtained with hPL were  
 specific. Twice daily subcutaneous injections of a high dose of hPL (10  
 mg/day), but not of oPRL (5 mg/day) for 7 days inhibited both host tail  
 growth and tibial epiphyseal plate width, and growth of whole 10-day  
 embryo transplants. Injections of hGH at 1 mg/day for 8 days  
 significantly  
 increased host skeletal growth and growth of 12-day embryonic head  
 transplants; at the same dose, neither bGH nor oPRL affected growth of  
 the  
 embryonic heads or of the host tibial epiphyseal plate width, but the bGH  
 increased host tail growth. By contrast, the 1 mg/day dose of hPL  
 significantly reduced the host's tibial epiphyseal plate width, tail  
 growth, and transplant growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and 100  
 micrograms/day) were also inhibitory. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)  
 CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.  
 Bone Development: DE, drug effects  
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug  
 Fetal Development: DE, drug effects  
 \*Growth: DE, drug effects  
 Growth Plate: DE, drug effects  
 Injections, Subcutaneous  
 \*Insulin-Like Growth Factor I: AN, analysis  
 Placental Lactogen: AD, administration & dosage  
 Placental Lactogen: ME, metabolism  
 \*Placental Lactogen: PD, pharmacology  
 Prolactin: PD, pharmacology  
 Rats  
 \*Somatotropin: PD, pharmacology  
 RN 67763-96-6 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor I); 9002-62-4 (Prolactin);

. 9002-72-6 (Somatotropin); 9035-54-5 (Placental Lactogen)